

# CONSIDERATION OF POSSIBLE RESULTS OF POLICY IS DUTY OF CITIZENS

(BY H. D. S.)

SINCE congress was not invited or permitted to counsel with the administration in formulating and defining a policy toward Germany, congress now can only ratify or repudiate what the president has done in the nation's name. That is the alternative presented as a result of the president's determination to save a technical point of executive prerogative.

The president's message to congress, and the note to Germany of which the message is a paraphrase, are powerful state papers from whatever standpoint regarded. They are direct, vigorous, forceful, unequivocal, logical; they state clearly the position the administration has assumed, and the grounds that are deemed to justify the course taken. This assertion of the essential strength of the documents as public papers does not mean that either the message or the note will be universally convincing to American readers, or that the president's course will be universally approved.

Any aggressive act by the administration or by the United States against Germany and her allies would be welcomed by the bitter partisans of the entente powers, who have been clamoring for overt acts to express active sympathy with Britain and her cause. A good many of these bitter partisans are not only noisy but they are also somewhat careless of the ultimate results of the policies they advocate, upon the permanent welfare of this nation. Besides the intellectuals and clericals in America, who stand in overwhelming majority against the central powers, there is another large group, none too well informed but always ready to follow the crowd and shout for the leaders—partly to avoid being made unpleasantly conspicuous by being called different. There are some who, having limited world vision, do not care to think about the possible results of any act of this nation, but are quite prepared to trust to luck as Americans always have done in the past.

The president's indictment of Germany is terrific; his words thunder and crash with the mighty power of righteous invective. To make Germany ashamed of

herself, we threaten to cut her acquaintance if she doesn't stop doing things we don't like.

There will be many people who will approve a breaking off of diplomatic relations, trusting that this will not lead to anything more serious. Probably an impressive majority of Americans will regard this breaking off, if it comes to that, as a dignified and effectual protest against acts of inhumanity. It amounts to the familiar expedient of some individuals when they seek to express their disfavor against another person by ceasing to recognize him on the street or to say "How do" on passing. One may properly question whether such negative expression of resentment really amounts to holding Germany to "strict accountability," or to "omitting no word or act necessary to enforce" the American views. Everyone is entitled to his own opinion about this.

But it is impossible to avoid thinking about the possible results of a breaking off of diplomatic relations. Without doubt, Germany, the government and people, will thereupon feel themselves justified in regarding us as openly hostile, and as potentially an enemy to be defied if not deliberately provoked or attacked upon the principle that the first blow counts for most.

The submarine policy of Germany seems to be pretty well settled. The president's historical summary of the course of events is sufficient to demonstrate that; the note to Germany and the president's message to congress should be carefully read by every citizen desiring to have a basis for individual judgment. Now, isn't it fair to assume that Germany will try to endure our negative displeasure, if she thinks she needs to go on sinking ships of all sorts in violation of international law? Ten enemy powers have tried by combined armed force to prevent her from continuing her submarine warfare, and have failed, at least partially. Except for the United States fleet, and the fleets of the Teutonic empires, practically the whole naval force of the world is pledged and working to the limit of its power to crush German naval offense and resistance.

Suppose, after our ultimatum, and after a diplomatic break, Germany persists; suppose she goes beyond even the few restraints she has set for herself, the few limitations she has acknowledged to exist, and begins a general submarine warfare against Atlantic commerce under whatever flag, in a desperate effort to cripple the commerce of her enemies and break down their resistance. Germany knows that Russia, England, and France especially have been drawing huge volumes of war material and supplies for the civilian population from the United States. Is it likely that Germany will allow this to go on without attempting drastic reprisal, after the technical friendship between her and ourselves shall have been declared ended?

Germany may be less disposed to force the issue, than now appears. But it is folly to take any step without trying to see into the future and imagining possible effects. The question presented today to the American people may be stated in few words; truthfully, it is this, and no other:

"Shall the United States declare war on Germany if Germany persists in her policy of submarine warfare?" Every American must prepare himself to answer this question. Every American must know how he stands.

Certainly, it would be wrong to answer impulsively. If the American people feel called upon to "champion the rights of humanity" to the extent of going to war with Germany and her allies at this time, at least let the decision be reached after careful study, earnest thought, and upon deliberate choice.

The time has not yet come when it is the clear patriotic duty of Americans merely to "stand by the president" because he speaks for the nation. After the break comes, or after a state of war is entered into, then all thought and expression of doubt or criticism necessarily cease, automatically, and America is one and indivisible; elementary patriotism then would demand unqualified support of the administration in its conduct of international affairs, just as it will demand the personal sacrifice of every citizen's life and

all he possessed, if necessary, upon the altar of his country's good. Until then, free discussion is more than the right, it is the duty, of every citizen, lest impulse dominate the mind, which ought to govern.

Let no man confuse "patriotism" at a time like this, with mere intellectual laziness. It is the duty of every citizen to do his own thinking and his own deciding, until the nation shall have been pledged to a course, to succeed in which absolute unity of purpose and singleness of devotion must rule.

Congress, as at present constituted, is not of a warlike cast, though it will probably stand powerfully back of the president, come what may. The people of the United States as a whole, the 102,000,000 who must take the brunt, ought to make very sure what they are doing before they sanction war with Germany under present conditions. In the last analysis, material considerations will not weigh heavily; the question will at last be decided as it should be—on far higher grounds than material self-interest, individual or national. But let no man deceive himself into thinking that the president's note to Germany this time is to be considered as of a class with a party platform in a campaign for justice of the peace. It will not only be taken at Berlin for what it says, but probably for a good deal more than it means.

The United States waits complacently for three to nine months to receive a mere acknowledgment from England of the receipt of a fierce note of protest in three or four days. It is probable that Germany has not neglected to calculate the cost and possible results of any policy she adopts toward us. Americans lightly hope that Germany will acknowledge her mistake, and immediately and completely reform.

Somebody defines culture as "Something which if you are conscious of, you don't possess."

Pershing has applied for the job of confidential secretary to the Sphinx.

## Short Snatches From Everywhere

Roosevelt and Root have made up; their affection for each other is unquestionably made up.—Philadelphia Record.

A drunken man is not particular. If he falls in his effort to organize a male quartet, he will sing a solo.—Topeka Capital.

It is true that our invasion of Mexico is a "police" case, probably our aviators are Dy-cops.—Dallas News.

King George has donated \$500,000 to the treasury. The cablegram does not state where he got it.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

We hope that the Marista, Ga., and Idaho, Okla., papers won't read about the attempted lynching at Haverhill.—Boston Evening Transcript.

Seeing the girl who refused him, ten to 15 years after that event, does a good deal to convince a man that all is for the best.—Atchison Globe.

If you knock the dead you're a lowdown, heartless brute, but you can knock the living all you please and be regarded as a good citizen.—Lowell Sun.

Germany denied sinking the Persia, Austria denied sinking the Persia, and now Turkey has denied sinking the Persia. You're next, Bulgaria.—Indianapolis News.

A leading medical man says this country needs better fathers. Whenever there's a good needed father is always within hailing distance.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Another sad feature of the war that should not be overlooked entirely is the possibility that it may leave Mr. Bryan with no yodlers to accompany him on the Chautauqua next summer.—Detroit News.

John D. should turn peace advocate instead of Henry Ford. All Henry can do is to give people free rides to Europe, help them find the ocean as it were, but J. D. could pour his oil on troubled waters.—St. Louis Star.

Another of these scientific chaps says he has discovered that the multiplication table is 6000 years old. And he doesn't do it, it's just a piece of paper, a tackle that it was the day it was invented.—Providence Journal.

## Honesty Moves Along Straight and Narrow Way Path Never Gets Any Too Crowded For Comfort

By HOWARD L. RANK.

HONESTY is a straight and narrow path which never gets too crowded for comfort. Lots of people are started in this path while young by a good father and mother, but before going very far strike off into some alley and have to be bailed out in a repentant state.

Honesty consists in telling the truth and backing it up with the goods. The man who can look 100 pounds of soft coal in the face and call it a ton has a definition of honesty which is not given in any dictionary, and the man who buys the coal has a stinging sensation under the fifth rib. Honesty has tried to hook up with the truth and do business with a plain look, the result usually is to dis- solve the partnership by mutual consent, because truth is not broken to drive double to any extent.

The more honesty a man has about his person, the less he wants to talk about it. Honesty very rarely travels around in a self-chasing with a cool hand. Whenever a person has so much surplus honesty on tap that it begins to stick out and talk like a prayer-meeting, people of a suspicious nature begin to back off and count



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drawing 4 per cent at the savings bank with no other security except the windy protests of an honest man who lost his conscience at the same time he lost his rail.

It is comparatively easy to be honest when everything is lovely and the looks hang high, as the poet Keats said. If there were not so much wealth and ready money in this country, there would be more sympathy for the unfortunate duffer who is out of both and needs food more than he does kind words. The church and the lodge teach a high grade of honesty, but a sack of flour donated at the right time can do wonders to brace up a wavering brother.

If old Diogenes were alive today he wouldn't have to comb the country to find an honest man and waste good money in the process. We have any number of honest men, and some of them in congress, where the temptations to remain honest are not thick enough to cause discomfort. The man who doubts everybody's honesty but his own needs two things—rebellion and watching.

Honesty is said to be the best policy because it is not followed by a death-blow and repentance.—Protected by The Adams Newspaper Service.

## ABE MARTIN



Th' feller with th' balder gray mul-lache haint worryin' about th' shortage o' dye stuff so long as shoe blackin' holds out.

Miss Fawn Lippincott says th' new slances are just like sittin' on th' davenport, 'cept you walk around.

(Protected by Adams Newspaper Service.)

## A Chautauqua Is A Big Show For Little Money Best Talent This Year In History Of The West

EL PASO'S chautauqua will be the biggest ever offered in the west," said C. A. Matteson, representing the Allison-White Chautauqua company, who is now in the city working with the local committee for the coming event. "Our concern has spent thirty per cent more for talent this year than ever before," he continued, "and there is no doubt but that it is going to be a big thing. I saw this without deriving any benefit from it for myself or the company, for you know the El Pasos behind the movement is a guarantee for our performance on a guarantee basis. This protects us and gives the people of El Paso the cheapest high class attractions they have ever had. The chautauqua stands for the promotion of the highest ideal of American manhood and womanhood. Up to a standard and down to a price. The motto, so that everyone may enjoy the best in entertainment, music and lectures. It will be a seven days' feast of profitable enjoyment and education. Every person will take something home that they will remember each of these seven days." The chautauqua will run from May 1 to 7.

"Prices have gone sky high on most products that are consumed by the general public," said Ed. Haight. "I have received a schedule of prices issued by one manufacturer that indicates what the European war has done for the people of the United States. This schedule shows that spelter has increased 282 per cent, copper 166 per cent, lead

62.5 per cent, tin 21 per cent, antimony 130 per cent, brass tubing 130 per cent, soft steel 92 per cent, tool steel 92 per cent, sheet copper 114 per cent, malleable 12 per cent, acids 100 per cent, glycerine 32 per cent, carburettum and emery 5 to 20 per cent, felt wheels 44 per cent, wire nails 25 per cent, brass wood screws 100 per cent, leather belting 40 per cent, self hardening steel 400 per cent, high speed steel 400 per cent, and waste 25 per cent. These increases in the prices of raw materials have been in effect since 1914 and 1915. There has been a big advance in drugs and I was recently informed that at least two drugs that come from Germany are entirely off the market. Higher prices are predicted, and no one can tell where the end will be."

"The people of the city are generally complying with the new ordinance regulating the disposal of garbage," said E. J. Zabriskie, city sanitary commissioner. "Most of the Americans have provided metal cans for garbage and for ashes, and are classifying their garbage as required by the ordinance. The city has been great in enforcing the matter of the enforcement of the ordinance and the spirit with which our requirements have been met by people generally is gratifying."

"Many comments are made on the peculiar curve of the Rio Grande that is responsible for what appears to be a large chunk of El Paso in Mexican territory, and which is known locally as 'the island.' Said S. B. Findley, "This piece of land shows over into American territory and is caused by the old bed of the river, as water at one time flowed around the horseshoe. The only thing that protects the boundary line at this point is a wire fence, and along this thin line, American

soldiers are constantly tramping to prevent entirely the possibility that there was a perfectly level road leading from America to 'the island,' but now this has been rendered impassable by a wire fence."

"Gambling or no gambling, Juarez has not lost its glamour for the tourist, and they are visiting that place in numbers every day," said N. G. Perry. "El Paso, not including Juarez, is one of the most interesting places in the world, but when tourists come through the city, they refuse to continue unless they go over to Juarez and look over that battle scarred town."

"I never realized that there was such a pretty custom in the southwest as the band concert and promenade at the Juarez plaza in Juarez on Sunday afternoons," said J. G. Glass. "The interesting way in which the young women walk upon the inner circle and the young men upon the outer and their exchange of bows and flowers is as attractive a pastime as I ever observed. While the music of the band is some of the best I ever listened to, it is a wonder to me that more people in El Paso do not attend these concerts."

"It often puzzles me what becomes of the men who lead monstrous lives," said Percy Thomas. "I know very well that there is a continuity of personality, just as there is a continuity of the substance that makes up our bodies. How we profit by our past experience is open for debate but certainly to have a past like Pancho Villa is no pleasant commentary for the future careers that he before him. Perhaps he is a Borgia, a Napoleon, or an Egyptian pharaoh or a Roman emperor."

## JAIL FIRE CLAIM OF \$15,000 FILED

Parents of Percy Woods, Holocaust Victim, Present Claim to Council.

A claim for \$15,000 made by Mr. and Mrs. P. Woods of Boulder county, Colorado, the parents of Percy L. Woods, a victim of the city jail holocaust of March 22, has been filed with the city council. At the meeting of the council Thursday morning the petition was referred to the city attorney and the council as a whole.

**Healthy Week.** The sanitary commissioner's report. The weekly report of the city health officer showed 22 deaths, of which eight were American and 21 Mexican. Births numbered 25, of which five were American and 20 Mexican. Of contagious diseases, there remained 22 of measles, nine of scarlet fever, six of mumps, three of typhoid fever, nine of diphtheria, six of chicken pox and six of typhus fever.

**Petitions Filed.** The following petitions were received and referred: Police, fire and building, H. Otero, for permit to install gasoline storage tank at 1281 East Second street, between and between, C. K. National bank and H. P. Bureau, for cancellation of penalties, Septima Luckland, for cancellation of penalties and interest, Octaviano Uribe, for cancellation of penalties, water and sanitary, H. P. Penford, for sewer connection to block 8, Manhattan Heights, A. A. Raser, for permit to continue corral and wagon yard at Kansas and Second streets; streets and property owners, to place Campbell street, from Curry to Hays street, on grade, A. H. Elmore, for any light on Elm and Wheeling streets; council as a whole, property owners, to pave Los Angeles street from Union avenue to California street.

The following petitions were granted: A. J. Barron, for permit to construct balconies at the corner of Myrtle and Cotton avenues; Wm. Bahr, for cancellation of assessment; Mrs. M. A. Richard, for correction of tax rolls; Manuel Hernandez, for correction of tax rolls; R. D. Ambrose, for cancellation of taxation; property owners, for sewer extension to block 4, East El Paso; J. H. Richardson, to continue Court house corral at Overland and Campbell streets; M. E. church, for exemption from taxes.

**Bids for Balconies.** Bids for the city's balcony were opened. The bids were all 2 1/2 percent per annum on daily balances. The different bidders were: El Paso Bank & Trust Co., American Bank & Savings bank, Security Bank & Trust Co., and Texas Bank & Trust Co.

## SPECIAL AGENT C. E. LEWIS WILL RETURN TO EL PASO

C. E. Lewis, formerly special agent of the treasury department, who has been reassigned to the El Paso district, will take the place made vacant recently by the transfer of special agent Locke.

## JUSTIN WHITE QUITS MILLING CO. TO GO TO CRESTMONT, N. C.

Justin C. White, chief clerk in the general sales department of the El Paso Milling company, has resigned to accept a position with a lumber company at Crestmont, North Carolina. Mr. White has been connected with the Pearson interests since the present organization took charge and was located in Madera, Mex., before the exodus of the Pearson company officials. He has been a resident of El Paso for the past four years. He will be associated with P. C. Thode, former general manager of the El Paso Milling company.

Mr. and Mrs. White and children will leave Sunday for Houston, where they will visit Mr. White's mother and from there to St. Louis, Mo., to visit Mrs. White's parents before going to their new home.

## ALWAYS TAKE PAPA'S ADVICE BY WHEELAN



JOHNNY HOPE AND OLD MAN EXPERIENCE.



## 14 YEARS AGO TODAY

From The Herald of This Date, 1902.

The management of the Rock Island Railway company is preparing to take care of an unusually large amount of cattle and other live stock this year especially from this territory. A great deal of building material is coming over the railway consigned to different points and carried in cattle cars, which will remain at this end of the line in readiness for the great amount of live stock shipping that is expected.

County surveyor A. H. Parker left this morning on a trip to different parts of Mexico.

E. C. Pugh and Edward Kneerell are spending a few days at Santa Rosalia, Mexico, taking baths.

E. Craig left on an eastern trip to negotiate the sale of some of his mining properties in Mogollon, N. M.

Approximately 250 El Pasosans left for Dallas, Texas, to attend the state conference reunion in that city.

A. R. Urstun returned to his home in Casas Grandes, where he will load a several cars of cattle for shipment over the Sierra Madre railway in the near future.

H. T. Edgar, manager of the electric companies of this city, was elected one of the directors of the Southwestern Gas, Electric & Railway association at a recent San Antonio meeting.

The tentative agreement between Democratic factions of the city seems to be off, and it looks as if there was going to be a real contest between H. Boone and Jim Magaffin for sheriff.

Billy Smith, special officer of the El Paso-Rock Island railway, returned from a two week trip up the line. He says that all the bad men who

were operating up that district some time ago are gone.

General manager J. P. Ramsey, of the Sierra Madre railway, has a motorcycle that is propelled by gasoline, and requires little exertion to the side except in holding on. The wheel attracted much attention Saturday as it went puffing down the street.

A distinguished visitor in El Paso is Col. Joseph Hampton, of Mexico, and with him in his private car is Henry J. Waters. Col. Hampton is one of the most noted Americans in Mexico. The visitors are being entertained by Capt. Charles Davis, Maj. W. J. Fewel, Fred Penchler and others.

## BOY SEARCHED; RIBBON FOUND; HOSE STOLEN; HOUSE ROBBED

Charged with entering the Badger Fuel company office and taking stamps from it, Oliver Yonk Flores was arrested by the police Thursday morning at ten o'clock. The boy had a quantity of new ribbon in his possession when he was searched at the police station.

A trunk containing a kit of tools was stolen from an automobile owned by Adolph Rugey Thursday morning. Burglars entered the home of M. H. Quinliven at 315 Magaffin avenue Wednesday night. They entered with a pass key through the front door and took a gold watch and pocketbook.

Fifty feet of cotton hose was stolen Thursday morning from in front of the Pierce Furniture company on Texas street.

A sample case was taken from an automobile belonging to J. E. Williams, of 117 Williams street, Thursday morning.

## Progress

WHEN I was young I had to go and till the cornfield with a hoe. Ah, it was weary work, indeed; I paralyzed the noxious weed, and scraped the dirt around the corn, and yearned to hear the dinner horn. I'd toil all day to beat the band, till blisters came on hoof and hand, and then the husbandman would say, as he dug up my meager pay, "Was that the best that you could do? You must have loafed, the whole day through!" And now I see the farmers ride on cultivators tall and wide, that till the corn and slay the weeds, as they are drawn by prancing steeds. A hundred freckled lads with toes might work all day along the rows, and not achieve as much, I ween, as would one green and red machine. The farmers of these modern days know naught of old time toilsome ways; they do their labors sitting down, and ride in choo-choo cars to town; they find the boodle growing rank, and have to stick it in the bank.

(Protected by the Adams Newspaper Service.)

## EL PASO HERALD

DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE, THAT NO GOOD CAUSE SHALL LACK A CHAMPION, AND THAT EVIL SHALL NOT THRIVE UNOPPOSED.

H. D. States, editor and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 15 years; J. C. Wilmerth is Manager and G. A. Martin is News Editor.

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AN INDEPENDENT DAILY NEWSPAPER—The El Paso Herald was established in March, 1891. The El Paso Herald includes also, by absorption and succession, The Daily News, The Telegraph, The Telegram, The Tribune, The Graphic, The Sun, The Advertiser, The Independent, The Journal, The Republic, The Bulletin.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Daily Herald, per month, \$60; per year, \$7.00. Wednesday and Week-End issues will be mailed for \$2.00 per year.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION—Superior exclusive features and complete news report by Associated Press Leased Wire and Special Correspondents covering Arizona, New Mexico, west Texas, Mexico, Washington, D. C. and New York. Entered at the Postoffice in El Paso, Texas, as Second Class Matter.